

PALMETTO STANDARD.

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Dedicated to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
Payable in Advance.

VOLUME IV.

CHESTER, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1853.

NUMBER 46.

Choice Poetry.

ADDIE.

By Miss Julia Placens.

The daughters of my father's house—
They were not over fair,
But one of them had loving eyes,
And soft and shining hair.

Her cheek was like the pale blue rose,
Her smile was like the sun,
Her brow, it was the fairest thing
You ever looked upon.

She floated like a fairyymph
Along the joyous dance;
An angel's soul was on her brow,
And heaven was in her glance.

Her foot was like the tiny wing
That beats a starling's wing,
Her eye was like the twinkling star,
Among the myrtle heard.

I would that you had seen her when,
The loveliest of them all,
She stepped through the happy band
That filled my father's hall.

She was the darling little lamb,
Our mother most beloved,
And I loved her as the soul
That dwells in my breast.

She was the jewel in the chain
That bound me to this earth;
That held me to the memory of the reign
Of childhood and of mirth.

She alone whom my spirit laid
The frankness and myrth;
And I can never love again
As I have worshipped her.

She was a sleeping daisy now,
Where yellow leaflets fall;
And long green grasses wildly wave
Around my father's hall.

Agricultural.

AN ESSAY.

By Mr. J. J. S. Postman, and read before the Chester, S. C. Agricultural Society, at the last meeting, and is published by order of the Society.

The propriety of cultivating more grain and less cotton.

Mr. President, it is with reluctance I yield myself to the task, which has been imposed on me by the Society. Not accustomed to writing, I ask your forbearance from too nice a criticism of this my feeble attempt to comply with your wishes. Having neither time nor leisure for an extended essay, I shall be brief, for which I also claim your indulgence.

The propriety of cultivating more grain and less cotton will be obvious to any who will reflect seriously a moment on the subject, especially when he finds that he can realize more clear gain in the end, which I think will be apparent from the following considerations:—

1st. If the Southern Planter generally, would produce more grain we would not have to depend on Kentucky, and Tennessee for our wheat. Having neither time nor leisure for an extended essay, I shall be brief, for which I also claim your indulgence.

The propriety of cultivating more grain and less cotton will be obvious to any who will reflect seriously a moment on the subject, especially when he finds that he can realize more clear gain in the end, which I think will be apparent from the following considerations:—

2nd. If the Southern Planter generally, would produce more grain we would not have to depend on Kentucky, and Tennessee for our wheat. Having neither time nor leisure for an extended essay, I shall be brief, for which I also claim your indulgence.

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By cultivating more grain, we may secure ourselves against even the fear of famine, which even in this country, has threatened us. It is a great relief, when any disaster threatens the growing crop, that we have in our granaries a supply that will secure all that are dependent on us, from want; and I think it would be the wisest and safest always to have such a supply on hand, which we cannot do if we neglect the culture of grain and devote all our energies and means to the production of cotton.

There is another consideration, which I might urge for the planting of less cotton. The price of cotton is in a great measure regulated by the amount produced, and if we could get as much for a reduced quantity, it would be the part of wisdom to raise less for it would certainly take less labor in gathering, and less expense in preparing it for market.

The sum of the whole matter is this, if we would not plant so much cotton, we could of course raise more grain, and vegetables of every description, so as to furnish every article of consumption we need, with the exception of our salt, sugar, and coffee, which we cannot produce in our climate.

By having plenty of corn and other grain, which we might readily have, if we would abandon the over culture of cotton, we would raise our own horses and mules, raise our own pork, our cattle, grow our own wool, and manufacture nearly every article of domestic consumption, and the proceeds of what cotton we would make be clear gain. We would also have more time to cultivate our minds, and improve our farms, our orchards, our dwellings, our out-houses, and every thing calculated to render us contented and happy.

Select Miscellany.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA.

We are under great obligation for the privilege of publishing the following extracts from a letter, written by a prominent and distinguished officer of the United States navy, to his estimable wife, resident in this city. The extracts contain matter of interest, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of our readers, although not intended for publication, and written with the freedom and minuteness which always distinguish such correspondence; they will, therefore, be perused with more avidity than if prepared purposely for the press:—

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1853.

"This distance lends enchantment to the view." Here we are in the harbor of Jeddo, after running over nearly thirty thousand miles of various seas and of various climes—here at anchor, four miles higher up the bay than has ever yet anchored ship bearing a Christian flag. We anchored at 3 P. M., and soon large boats, rowed cheerfully, with about twenty men, and in each some mandarins, or gentlemen with two swords, neat and well dressed, came swarming off with determination felt to come on board, demand the names, the nation, and the intentions of the four craft thus coming boldly in, in joy and calm. They were met with a wave of the hand, and—"Keep off, no one allowed to come on board save the highest Mandarin." This literally took them all aback; but they clustered together and insisted upon admittance. At last a voice said, in Dutch—"Do you speak Holland?" And soon the Commodore's clerk, Mr. Postman was in high confab.

After much persuasion on their part, and their insisting that one of them was a high Mandarin, the Commodore ordered me to put on my uniform, and to receive him and the interpreter on board in the cabin, and to represent himself, saying that our mission is a friendly one. We are the bearers of a letter from the President of the United States to his Majesty of Japan, that it was necessary to send on board, a high Mandarin, to receive this letter, and the sooner the better. Again, I was to insist upon it that boats should not lie, by the hundreds near and around our ships, thus guarding and watching us, as has been their custom. (The Columbus and Vincennes having five hundred to one thousand boats around them constantly, all linked together.) That we would not submit to this, but would drive them off. Here you have the basis of my instructions. Thus armed, I took Mr. Mandarin and interpreter, with my two interpreters—Mr. Williams, in Chinese, and Mr. Mr. Postman, in Dutch—into the cabin.

After being seated a moment, Mr. Mandarin arose, made a *salaam a la Japanese*, and then extending his hand, we shook hands; then seated ourselves, using Mr. Postman as interpreter, as the Japanese interpreter spoke Dutch fluently. I thus opened: "Tell the Lieutenant-Governor, (for such was the Mandarin) that I am the aid of our chief, the Admiral, and am instructed to speak for him. We have come here on a friendly mission, with friendly intentions, to deliver a letter from the President of the United States to your sovereign, the Emperor of Japan; that the letter is ready for delivery by nine o'clock to-morrow, to any Mandarin sufficiently high to receive it." To this was replied: "It must be referred to higher powers to know who can receive the letter." I then asked: "How long will it take to give us an answer?" "They could not tell," I said: "I think the sooner the

better as we are anxious to be off." The reply was: "I do not think it will take long;" and it was then understood that in the morning a Mandarin would be off to receive the letter.

I then emphatically said: "This ship has aboard the chief—there is his pennant. All messages from shore must come here by a high Mandarin. No boats must go to the other ships; they have no right to think, and must obey. We insist that no boats shall hang around our vessels to watch them." This was not palatable. They said: "It is Japanese custom, law, and we must carry them out." Says I: "Tell him, sir, that we too have our customs, and with men-of-war one of the laws is, that no boat is allowed to come within a certain range." There was no positive consent given just then as to what they would do; they evaded it by asking questions. "Where are you from?" "From the United States of America?" "Yes; but what part, Washington, New-York, Boston?" My surprise was so great that I smiled, and told him, "some from Washington, some from New-York, all parts; that the President of the United States lived in Washington."

"What is the name of the ship, how many people, guns, &c.?" "Tell him, sir, that we are not traders; we seek no trade; we are armed ships, and our custom is never to answer such questions." The questions were again repeated in pretty much the same way, and I told Mr. P. to make the same reply, and, to add that I have no curiosity to know how many men are either in the Emperor's army or in his navy; and also that he could see for him self that we had four ships; that we had others in those waters. "When will the others come?" "I don't know; it depends upon the answer to the letter." "What are the contents of the letter?" "Tell him, sir, that the letter is from the President to the Emperor of Japan, and it would be most indecent in me to inquire into its contents." This rebuke was received in an apologetic manner, and this questioning dropped. I then again alluded to the boats which were still clustering around our ship and the other ships; told them that it was absolutely necessary that they should be kept off, that this must be done. "We shall be scrupulous, your kind and friendly feelings to you, to do you any harm, or to come into collision with you; but, if you do not order your boats off, we shall fire into them and drive them off. Our boats are now armed and ready, and we cannot allow you more than fifteen minutes to give your orders and to keep them off. At the end of that time you must suffer."

Mr. Mandarin went out, told this to the boats, sent word to the other boats, and came in. "Now, I must have an answer. What have you decided about the boats?"

"I have ordered them off from all the ships, and with orders only to communicate with this." "Yes, from all the ships; and if any come around you send word to the Governor, and he will punish them." Thus was this point, never before yielded, conceded. After a few more remarks, I bowed Mr. Mandarin off, and a way he went on shore, taking the boats off with him.

My interview with my friend was again renewed in the evening, and in rather a different place, which does not promise to end so peacefully; but to-morrow will tell. At present, I am too tired, having been up all day from an early hour—and here we are, too, our pistols loaded, our swords ready at hand, armed men and sentinels patrolling the decks, guns loaded, and trained and cast loose; for we lie down to sleep to-night in the neighborhood of ten millions of men, brave, enterprising, ready, never conquered. It behoves us to be watchful. So I will go to bed and rest.

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 12 A. M.—This halcyon day of quiet has again come round, and finds us lying quietly at our anchors, enjoying a day of rest; our broadsides upon the towns and forts on the shores; our glasses watching the marches and countermarches of their troops on shore paraded by their different Mandarins. The spirit of preparation for resistance and defence is evidently ruling them. The sounds of many guns away toward Jeddo come frequently booming on the ear. The country is evidently awake from its long slumbers of peace. What excitement now in Jeddo! When before has warlike trumpet been sounded in her walls, "to foot, to horse, arm!" "Hang out our banners on the outward wall—the cry is still they come." Long freedom, overbearing conduct to other nations, and a conviction of their superiority, doubtless led to make these people proud, sensitive, chivalric, and brave; but then again, a long peace and disuse to war and its horrors, have in a measure effeminated them; the effects of shot, shell, earnest fighting, will doubtless shock them; but yet, I think they will resist bravely; they are organizing with spirit, showing cautiousness, but no fear. Yet their downfall has commenced from the 8th of July, 1853. Yet this day the cross waved above our colors, and under it we worshipped the Christian's God—the Saviour. Yes, here within twenty miles of the seat of the haughty tyrant who has caused

for centuries that emblem of mercy to be trampled under foot by his heathen subjects.

Let me renew my narrative of the events of the 8th. In about one hour after the Mandarin left I again received him, with directions not to palaver much. In a long, windy, set speech, he said that the Governor did not feel himself justified in receiving the letter from the President to the Emperor—that he had not the power—that Nagasaki was the place for the conduct of all foreign affairs—that it was not Japanese custom—that indeed, the Governor was much bothered to think why four ships should have come together—that he appreciated very highly the great trouble we had taken to come so very far to deliver the letter, but that he could not receive it. To which I replied: "The distance, to be sure, was very long, and that we had come a great way—that we could not think of going to Nagasaki—that the letter was an important one, and that our President had ordered us to deliver it as near the city of Jeddo as possible; therefore we were here; and I trusted that the letter would be received in the morning."

To this he answered: "No one here can receive it. It would bring harm upon him. Nagasaki is the only place that he did not believe, if the letter was received, that the Emperor would answer it." To this I replied: "Does your Governor dare to take upon himself the responsibility to refuse to receive a letter written to his sovereign, and to forward it to him? It is a very grave responsibility to refuse to receive the letter sent to our sovereign to another." He then said: "The Governor may receive it; but we can't tell when the answer may come;" but then added, "that he had not the power to receive it; and must wait and refer it."

I replied that "this letter was a very important one—that it would be a great insult to the President of the United States not to receive it. That as to the Emperor's not answering it, that was not our business now; that would be settled after." He said, "This is Japanese custom; you Americans don't understand Japanese customs, &c." I replied: "We Americans do business decidedly promptly." At this point I went out, and referred this phase of the discussion to the Commodore, and by his order broke up the interview, telling him that if the Governor did not send off for the letter in the morning, we would ourselves deliver it in the town of Orogama. He was rather taken aback by this decision, and requested permission to come off in the morning. To this I assented. He then took his leave. Before going off he stepped back to our long gun aft, which is all clear, and showing its massive proportions, and examining it, said, looking interrogatively, "Paixhan?" If he has an acquaintance with "Paixhan," I trust it is from reading, and not practice.

At six o'clock the next morning I was called on deck to receive the Mandarin; so I dressed hurriedly and went up. There was the same story, but he proposed to send to Jeddo for permission. We gave him until Thursday, at 12 o'clock, saying, "If the letter was not received we would regard it as insult to the President, and act accordingly." So it rests.

JULY 17.

One week has passed since I have written a word, and a week of much excitement, and great events. And here we are, thank heaven, safe; and in nine days we have effected much—so much, that the world will be gratified, and our country feel herself honored. We have landed in Japan, within twenty-five miles of Jeddo, with armed troops and armed men, and delivered our credentials and the President's letter to commissioners—two princes, one a counselor of the realm, and appointed by his Majesty to receive us. But I am ahead of events, and must more leisurely detail the interviews, arrangements, &c., which led to an issue so happy, so peaceful, so desirable, and which have reflected much credit upon the firmness and wisdom of Commodore Perry. He has certainly selected a course of conduct which reflects great credit upon himself.

I left off by telling you that we had given Teizimon, Governor, or highest authority in Uraga, or, by his other title, "the learned scholar who rides," until Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, to get an answer from Jeddo to our propositions; that is, that the copies of the letters and credentials, with a letter of the Commodore enclosed, were to be received by a high Mandarin, accredited by his master to receive them. On Monday we were to receive information from him of the advancement of matters. On that morning he came off quite pleased, and said that he thought the letters would be received. By the by, we showed him the letter, which is beautifully done up in a case, and the seal enclosed in a gold box, costing \$1,000; so also with the Commodore's credentials. We had talked and palavered over matters, answering many questions, and amongst others diplomatically about the propriety of surveying the harbor, &c., for in the morning the boats well armed, with the Mississippi to guard them, had preceded far up the bay, sounding, and had advanced ten miles nearer

to Jeddo, finding plenty of water, and a fine, large, capacious magnificent harbor; when it has always been supposed that Uraga was about as far as vessels of any size could go, so great is the mystery that hangs around this land.

On the advance of the boats the forts were armed, the duncaree and canvass screens, behind which rested the pikes of the soldiery, fairly flapped with anger, and armed boats with about twenty five men each, started out from every point by the hundreds, looking defiance; but onward went our little boats, throwing their leads and making the soundings, and steadily advanced the Mississippi on her purpose. Our steam was up, and all the vessels hove short to slip and run to their assistance, and throw in Japanese forts, duncaree cotton, boats and all, a few Paixhan shells. My opinion is, that for these thirty-six hours (and more particularly for these six) the Japanese hesitated whether or not they should at once resist, and try with us the fortunes of war. But so steady was our determination, both in council and in conduct, so utterly careless of any action on their part, so perfectly confident of our own resources and power, and so regardless of all danger, that they were paralyzed, and prudent and friendly measures were decided.

It is well to remark here, that they have been making the most extensive preparations of forts, &c., lately, as is evident by their new works and those not yet finished. Doubtless there are full one thousand boats, averaging with rowers and soldiers, twenty-five men. In these waters we have seen and could have counted, five hundred; some on the water, their banners flying, forty and fifty together, others hauled upon the beach ready to launch out—at first mistaken for villages. But a new era is marked in their history; they have been placed on the defensive; they dared not begin the game, though I yet believe that any harsh measures on our part, of encroachment or injury, would cause a determined and bloody resistance, for they are a free, frank, pleasing, sociable, fearless people, and would stand bravely to the slaughter. These traits may be expected in a land where the "wives and mothers are proverbially virtuous"—the exception being the rarity and proving the rule. Well will it be if we can make these people our friends or allies. Yes, heretofore they have arrogantly dictated to all others; but with us the game is changed. We have said, "So must you do this in our way. These steamers, too, moving without sail, against wind and tide, have struck, if not terror, at least wonder and wisdom into their souls."

But to the interview—this of Monday evening ended. Tuesday morning, about noon, they again came off, and our "learned scholars" evidently were a more contented air—by the by, Teizimon is a gentleman, clever, polished, well-informed, a fine large man, of most excellent countenance; takes his wine freely, and a boon companion. His age is thirty-four. He told us that the letters would be received; that the emperor was going to send down a high prince and a councillor to take them, "When?" "On day after to-morrow; we are putting up a new house to receive you, and it cannot be ready before then; nor will the Prince be down until to-morrow."—It was now that we understood, that they expected to receive the letter of the President, and the Commodore's letter of credence, instead of the copies of which it was the intention to send first, reserving the last in hopes of forcing an interview at Jeddo. This was explained to them, when the change that came over them was plain; they persisted that they had understood that the letters were to be received, not the copies—the fear of the permission to rip himself off, (the Harik-Kai) was evident in his face—yet the Commodore persisted in this point; and we sent him off to give notice to higher powers that such was the fact.

In the afternoon he again came, and the Commodore at last agreed to deliver the originals, and land at the place fixed upon.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

Early in the morning we dropped our steamers down and near in as possible. The bay is entirely circular, with two small forts on each point of the entrance. We went off in our boats, in all, officers, landsmen and marines, 425 strong; armed to the teeth, each man carrying with him the lives of five Japanese. It was a beautiful sight as we pulled in.—We were in sight of a hundred armed Japanese boats, with banners flying, averaging twenty-five men each; then on the shores ahead were stretched lines of painted cloths, with various mottoes, for a full mile in length—armed men, and cavalry and artillery in front, and human figures thick in the rear. On advanced our boats, and our little band landed, drew up in line and formed in all, on shore, 350 men leaving eighty in the boats.

The Commodore and staff then landing, we formed a close line, and to the tune of "Hail Columbia," with the American flag proudly waving over us, we marched up to the council house. There we halted; our little band drew up, and then, with twenty feet between us, face to face, stood the sons

of America and the troops of Japan. We went into the council house, where sat the commissioner, with his adjutor, Prince of Iwami. Proudly we walked in, and bowed in our way, which was returned by the commissioner rising and bowing. We were then seated. Thus we delivered the credentials; and, after a few words, we withdrew, formed our line, and to the tunes of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," retired to our boats. We were accompanied by Teizemon and other mandarins, and got under way, and stood up the bay. We went within eight miles of Jeddo, carrying plenty of water, but could see nothing of the city.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

THE BROTHERS.

It was in the year 1779, that I belonged to the Glasgow, of twenty guns, when she was stationed in the West Indies. I was then seventeen years old; and though I say it myself, who perhaps ought not to say it yet I was as good looking a fellow as ever weathered the Palisade, at Jamaica, or sucked a monkey at Barbadoes. My brother Bill was on board with me; he was a year younger than myself—but he was such a fellow! Lord love you, his heart was all for me; he was a brother and a friend:—I could spin you such a yarn about him!

Well, my brother Bill was stationed in the foretop, and so was I; he was in the star-board watch, and I in larboard; we were both light hands, and therefore regular cloud-brushers, always the highest up, always at the light sails aloft. We had been cruising off St. Domingo, when finding that we had no luck there, we steered away for Jamaica, and came to an anchor in the Montego Bay. There we found the Badger at anchor. We shortened sail, man-of-war fashion altogether, for the cat had taught some of us to skip. Bill and I were on the foretop-gallant yard, furling the sail, when the first Lieutenant called out to one of the midshipmen to run below and see what smoke that was coming up after the hatch-way. Well, I had done my duty aloft, and had come down, on the foremast, when there was the devil's own rumour about beating to quarters, calling the firemen with their buckets; and before we had time to say Jack Robinson, the flames followed the smoke and the ship was on fire.

The Purser's steward had done the thing. It came up the main hatchway in one line of light, flying up aloft, catching every rope, and in a moment the whole ship, from hull to truck, was in a blaze. There was considerable confusion as you may suppose, and the men aloft, frightened by the sudden blaze, endeavored to lower the quarter boats; but before they could do this, the deck became so hot that they took the shortest way of leaving the ship by jumping overboard. I was all "nobody;" I did not know what to do. The panic had spread forward, and those who preferred a dry berth to a swim crowded on the fore-castle, and had got ready to lower themselves into the boat of the Badger, which put off immediately the accident was perceived. Nelson himself was in one, as cool as if he had no fire to warm him; he picked up those who had thrown themselves overboard.

It was now *sive ki poo*, as the Crapauds say, and each man endeavored to save some of his traps as well as himself. I made a dive below in hopes of getting near the mess-chest, but the smoke came so thick that I came up crying as if the scorpion had knocked off my eyelids. I was just in time to avoid being roasted, for now the fire had extended forward, and the flames ran up both sides of the fore-rigging, and there was a general jump overboard; it was like so many rockets going up together, and the whole foreward was in a blaze, while the melted pitch came dropping down like a shower of boiling rain.

I had got upon the starboard cat head, making ready to part company with the ship; when I heard a scream aloft, and I saw my brother on the top-mast cross-trees, standing against the mast, and clinging close to it to avoid the fire; he had lost his mind, and I was so alarmed I could not assist him. Several in the boats cried out to him not to mind a single, but come down by the top-mast-stay, but he was too frightened to hear. I saw the poor boy, my own brother, his mother's favorite, clinging like a cat to the mast to avoid the surrounding flames. I made a rush at the fore-rigging; but the boiling pitch prevented my running up; every moment made it worse; his death was inevitable, without God's mercy should interpose and prompt him to run out to the top-gallant yard-arm, and jump overboard: "Here, Bill, jump down; and I'll catch you,—scud out to the yard-arm and jump overboard." The fire had already caught his clothes; he had no jacket on. I see him now,—I see him with his long hair blown by the sea breeze, his face pale with fear, the fire just burning his trousers, see him now endeavoring with his hands to stop the progress of the flames; and oh, God! I see him at this moment winding up his courage to the last pitch, looking down upon me, and as I live here, I saw a tear fall from his eye. I could not speak, I could not move; I did not feel

the hot boiling tar which showered down upon me; I did not feel the increased heat which was melting me. I stood with my arms extended to catch him. "Jump, Bill, said I, 'the water is soft enough, never mind the height, you will be up again before the sharks know you are down.' And he did jump—ay, he jumped by heavens, like a man—he was down in a second. I tried to catch him, my hands stretched to their utmost—I grazed his trousers, and saw his brains shattered to atoms against the shank of the best bower anchor. He fell overboard, and I was after him before he touched the water.—He went to the bottom like a stone, and I was taken up by one of the boats, swimming in the water colored by my brother's blood.—*Yankee Privateer.*

THE MOCKING BIRD OF AMERICA.

The American mocking bird, says Audubon, is the prince of all song birds, being altogether unrivalled in the extent and variety of his vocal powers; and besides the fulness and melody of his original notes, he has the facility of imitating the notes of all other birds, from the humming bird to the eagle. Pennant states that he heard a caged one imitate the mewling of a cat, and the creaking of a sign in high winds. Barrington says his notes come nearest to the nightingale than any other bird he ever heard. The description, however, given by Wilson, in his own inimitable manner, as far exceeds his fellow songsters. Wilson tells us that the ease, elegance and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the laying up lessons, mark the peculiarity of his genius. His voice is full, strong and musical, and capable of almost every modulation from the clear mellow tones of the wood thrush to the savage scream of the bald eagle. In measure and accents he faithfully follows his originals, while in strength and sweetness of expression he greatly improves upon them. In his native woods upon a dewy morning, his song rises above every competitor; for the others appear merely as inferior accompaniments. His own notes are bold and full and varied beyond all limits. They consist of short expressions of two or three, or at the most of five or six syllables generally uttered with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued with undiminished ardor, for half an hour or for an hour at the time. While singing he expands his tail glistening with white, keeping time to his own music; the buoyant gaiety of his action is no less fascinating than his song. He sweeps round with enthusiastic ecstasy; he mounts and descends as his songs swell or die away; he mounts aloft with the clarity of an arrow; as if to recall or recover his very soul, expired in the last elevated strain. A bystander might suppose that the whole feathered tribe had assembled together on a trial skill—each striving to produce his utmost effort, so perfect are his imitations. He often deceives the sportsman and even birds themselves are sometimes imposed upon by this admirable mimic. In confinement he loses little of the power or energy of his song. He whistles for the dog; Caesar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master. He cries like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with feathers up, to protect her injured brood. He repeats this tune taught to him; though it be of considerable length with perfect accuracy. He runs over the notes of the canary, and of the red bird with steel superior efficacy and effect, that the modified songsters confess his triumph by their immediate silence. His fondness for variety some suppose injures his song: His imitation of the brown thrush is often interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and his exquisite warblings after the blue bird are mingled with the twitter of swallows, or the cackling of hens. During the moonlight, both in the wild and tame state, he sings the whole night. The hunters in their nocturnal excursions, know that the moon is rising, the instant they hear his delightful solo.—After Shakespeare, Barrington attributes in part the exquisite of the nightingale's song to the silence of night; but if so, what are we to think of the bird which, in the open glare of the day overpowers and often silences all competition? The natural notes of the American mocking bird are similar to those of the thrush.

On Wednesday, the 12th ultimo, Dr. Lothrop married the daughter of one of our well-known citizens to a young merchant of this city. The party went upon a bridal tour, and in New-York, last week, were joined by the father and family of the youthful bride. On Saturday last, the whole party started upon their return home. The young bride was taken ill in the car, and stepped into the ladies' room at one of the station houses on the New Haven Railway, where she soon after expired. It is thought that the cause of this sudden event was an internal hemorrhage. The body was brought home to her father's residence, and the friends of the family, who called to welcome a bride, found her dead, and the whole household plunged in the deepest affliction.

We are authorized to announce that JAMES McDaniel is a Candidate for the Office of Ordinary of Chester District at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce that ELI CORNWELL is a Candidate for Ordinary for Chester District at the ensuing election.

The friends of JOHN T. WALKER, announce him as a Candidate for the Office of Ordinary for Chester District at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce NICHOLAS COLVIN, Esq., as a Candidate for the Office of Ordinary for Chester District at the ensuing election.

Notice.

An Election for Ordinary of Chester District will be held at Chester Court House, and at all the other places of Election, on Monday the Nineteenth day of December next, to fill the vacancy about to occur in said office, by the resignation of the present incumbent. The Managers will meet at the Court House, on the Wednesday after the election, to receive count the same, and declare the election.

J. ROSEBROUGH, c. c. & c. p.
Chester, C. H. 45-td

INDIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

GIVEN in a large Pavilion, capable of seating 1500 persons. The celebrated Indian Chief

KAWHAWAGANOS.

From the Wahitpa nation, Southern Oregon, accompanied by

Okatawulla.

A Chief from the Calapooia tribe, together with other chiefs of Indians from west of the Rocky Mountains, will give an exhibition of the manners and customs peculiar to their tribes, and of the various articles of their manufactures.

November 22, 1863.

The entertainment consists of a large number of Indian Songs, Ballads, Ceremonies, Indian Music, and other amusements. The program will be given at the residence of Mr. J. H. Nichols, on the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the residence of Mr. J. H. Nichols.

Admission, 50 cents; Children and Servants half price. A. M. BALL, Agent.

CELEBRATED BRASS BAND.

between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. Exhibition to commence at 2 and 7 P. M. Admission 50 cents; Children and Servants half price. A. M. BALL, Agent.

WINE IMPORTATION.

Crockery, China, Glass Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. E. NICHOLS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAS on hand and import direct from the manufacturers in England and France

China, Glass and Earthenware.

which, with HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES generally, are guaranteed as low in price, as they can be procured from any other market.

And COMMON WARE, by the Case; also, TUMBLERS, FLASKS, &c., by the Box.

HOTEL KEEPERS, supplied with styles of Heavy Ware, particularly adapted to their business, and other articles in that way.

PRIVATE FAMILY WANTS, particularly cared for, and the smallest favors thankfully received. Goods packed safely and sent to Rail Roads with dispatch.

AND A fine Stock of Castles, Table Cutlery, Bladed Forks and Spoons, Tea Trays in sets or singly, Looking Glasses, English, Tin, Steel, Blades, Coffee Urns and Bric-a-brac, Hall Lamps, Pyralis Patent Gasoline and Oil Lamps, for Stores and Offices, the best in the Phosphorus Gas and Fluid Lamps, Cartridge and Cog. Patent Oil and Lamp, Coffee Grinders, Slicing Machines, Soda Irons, Charcoal Burners, Emerying Kettles, Table Mattr, Lamps and Lanterns, particularly adapted for Rail Roads, Factories, and Gun House use. For Crockery, Candelsticks, with a great variety of other useful House Keeping Goods, too numerous to particularize, for sale low by

H. E. NICHOLS.

Columbia, S. C. 45-td

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The undersigned hereby informs the public that he has received a very large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Persons wishing to make up their supplies will do well by calling on the subscriber, as he intends to sell with a very small advance on New York cost, for Cash or on punctual buyers.

His stock consists of the following:

Plain Black and Fig'd. Broad Silks.

Ribbons and Trimmings of the richest kind, French and English Merinos of different colors, Ladies Opera, Flannels and cloths for Cloaks, Sacks and Mantillas.

Hall and all other Delaines and Poplins, Plain Blk. and Fig'd. Alpaca and Bombazines, French and Domestic Gingham and Calicoes, Jackon, Swiss Checked, Striped Nainsook and Muslins.

Laces, Edgings and Insertings and Hosiery cheap by the dozen.

Irish Linens and Linen Cambrics, Bird's Eye Diapers, Brown and Bleached Domestic and Bed Tickings.

White, Red and Yellow Flannels and Linseys, Blankets and Negro, all very cheap.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Just opened a very extensive stock of Gentlemen's and Boy's READY MADE CLOTHING, such as Plain and Fancy Trimmed Business Suits, Frocks and Over Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers Call on G. Heyman, and you will get a good fit for a little money.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for an amendment to the Charter of Incorporation of the Town of Chester.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for a Charter of Incorporation for the Lewisville Female Seminary, in Chester District.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature of this State, at its next session, to discontinue so much of a public Road, known as the Fish Dam Road, as leads from A. T. Walker's Quarter to Mrs. Nancy Mobley's.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its next session, for a charter to incorporate a Building and Loan Association in Chester.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that I will petition the Legislature at its next session to vest in me the Real Estate (situated in the District of Chester) of my deceased son, J. Wesley Triplett.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature, for leave to open a road from some point on the Win-burn road, near Osmond Brown's, to the Old Church, by Blackstocks Depot to DeBardelebens.

Also, leave to open a road from some point on the road leading from Kew's Mill to Win-burn, near Dr. Douglas's Gin House, by said Depot to DeBardelebens.

NOTICE.—I have resigned the Post Office, and will be absent for Six Weeks, so that all persons indebted to me for Postage will call on my son, Thomas Walker, and pay up.

NOTICE.—All persons to whom the estate of William Hemphill is in any wise indebted are requested to present their demands duly attested, immediately, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to WM. CLOUD.

At Lowest Cash Prices.

A. G. PAGAN & CO.

Have received a full Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which they have selected with care in the best Northern and Southern Markets, and are prepared to sell at the lowest Cash prices.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to their many beautiful styles of

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Rich Plain, Striped and Brocade Silks, Barege and Muslin Delaines, Merinos of all shades, CASHMERE and ALPACAS,

with every variety of French, English & American Prints, Shawls, Embroidered and Lace Goods of every description, with every article of Ladies' wear of new and beautiful styles.

Their assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings will be found to embrace all the most fashionable and newest styles of Gentlemen's Wear; in addition to which they have an unusually large assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing, Dress, Business and Over-Coats, Pants, Vests, Woolen and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Tweed and Jeans.

They have also a variety of goods usually kept in the market, to wit:

Linens, Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Sheetings, Furniture Prints, and all varieties of Domestic Goods.

Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Kersays, Homespuns, Gingham, Linseys, Satinets, Boots and Shoes.

Outfitters, Crockery, Hardware and numberless other articles; to all of which they invite special attention, being satisfied that their goods have been selected with as much care, and can be afforded on as reasonable terms as the same goods can be had elsewhere.

A. G. PAGAN & CO. 43-td

Chester, Nov. 3.

South Carolina.—Chester District.

Samuel M. Robinson & Alexander S. Robinson, Bill for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that John Castles and wife Mary, David Hoffman and wife Nancy, David Boyd and wife Eliza John A. Crow and wife Margaret, and Sevilla Cameron, parties Defendants in the above stated case, reside from and beyond the limits of this State: Therefore an motion of Alexander S. Robinson, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered, that the said Defendants, do within three months from the publication of this notice, appear and plead answer or demurr to the said bill of complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. c. & c. p. 3m

Sept. 8.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Hiram Shannon, et al. Bill to set aside E. W. White, Adm. et al. debts, &c.

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of Dr. Carter Lee, who have not proved their claims hitherto, are hereby notified to establish the same before the Commissioner, prior to the first day of April next.

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. c. & c. p. 43-td

Oct. 27.

Hats, Caps, &c.

GENTS and Boy's Hats, Caps, Goggles and Trimmings, and Travelling Trunks and Carpet Bags.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c., G. HEYMAN, very cheap by Oct. 6 40 1f

R. L. BRYAN, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, COLUMBIA, S. C.

(Successor to the late firm of James McCarter & Co. and Bryan & McCarter, in which he has been a Co-partner for Ten years.) Continues his business at the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Court House, in Columbia.

Lawyers and Medical Men will find a good assortment of

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS, Also, the Largest Stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, out of Charleston in the State.

N.B.—As R. L. Bryan purchases his Stock on the best terms for Cash his selling prices will be correspondingly low to Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Oct. 20 42 6m

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber is just receiving his stock of FALL & WINTER Goods, consisting of every variety of COTTON, WOOLEN and SILK GOODS.

Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries & Hardware.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, by W. D. CORNWELL.

Oct. 13 41 8m

R. A. YONGUE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving large additions to his

Stock of Jewelry, &c.

In addition to his former stock, he has received a large and extensive assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Mantel CLOCKS of every variety, Silver and Plated Ware, a large variety of Military and Fancy Goods, Guns, Rifles, Sportsman's Apparatus, Fine Pocket and Table Cutlery. His assortment of

FANCY GOODS, will be found to comprise a large number of new and elegant articles, and it is his design not to be surpassed in the taste and elegance of his selections, and his prices will be found on examination to be as moderate as at any other establishment in the South.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the patronage of his former friends and customers.

Oct. 13 41 1f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by David Pinchback, and is now offering his goods for sale, for Cash, or to approved customers on credit. It would be vain to him to say like some, that his goods will be sold lower than his neighbors, and it would be troublesome to enumerate all he has for sale; but he would say that his goods will be found to be of the best quality, and that he is prepared to test the strength and purity of his goods, and to be of irreproachable character.

The Subscriber having an unusually heavy Stock feels anxious to sell, and solicits the favor of a liberal people to call and examine for themselves.

W. M. McDONALD, 4f

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Chester Male Academy are desirous of procuring a Teacher for the ensuing year. Applicants will be expected to present testimonials of their competency to prepare young men for the South Carolina College, and to be of irreproachable character.

The Academy is in a flourishing condition, and the situation is regarded as one of the most favorable in the country for establishing a permanent and lucrative school.

Applicants will be received until the 21st November, addressed to the undersigned.

SAM'L. MC LILEY, Chm'n. Trustees. 38 1d

Sept. 22.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS S. MILLS, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by a Grocery Store by D. Pinchback, where he will keep on hand

A Large Stock of Groceries, and will bid the highest prices for Cotton and other produce brought to this market.

April 13 14 1f

Cash! Cash!!

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly requested to call and close their accounts and Notes by Cash.

THOS. S. MILLS. 35 1f

Sept. 1.

Last Notice.

THE late Firm of Fagan & Wilson, has been dissolved more than two years ago, and they have many notes and accounts not yet paid. This last notice is for the benefit of those who do not like to pay cash. All claims unsettled will be turned over for collection very soon.

PAGAN & WILSON. 39 1f

Sept. 29.

Laudanum & Paregoric.

Of Extra Quality, carefully prepared from Opium, warranted to contain at least 10 per cent of Morphine.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Syrup Sillis & HIVE Syrup.

Freshly prepared from materials of Superior quality—These Syrups are frequently prepared, when a few months old, are comparatively inert.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Spirits Turpentine.

By the Gallon; Quart Bottles, 25 cents.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Superior Cold Pressed Pure Castor Oil.

By the gallon. Quart Bottles only 40 cents.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

FOR sale at the CHESTER DRUG STORE.

SPLENDID ALMANACS, FOR 1864.

To be had without Money and without price.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Bacon! Bacon!!

A LARGE lot of prime Sides, for sale by JAMES PAGAN & CO. 1f

Aug. 25.

RED OYSTER SEED.—For Sale by BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. DAVEGA & BENNETT.

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public generally that they have just opened the Largest Stock of

English, French, and American Dry Goods Ever brought to this market, viz:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. Bonnet, Neck and Sash Ribbons. Hosiery of all kinds. Mantillas of all styles. Dress Trimmings, newest styles. Bleached and Brown Shirtings. Blankets, coarse and fine. Georgia Flannels. Irish Linens, all qualities. White and Red Flannels. Red Tickings. Cold French Flannels, for Sacks. Damask Table Cloths. Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs. Gloves of all kinds. Black Bombazines. Plain and Fig'd. Black Alpaca. Black Delaines and Merinos.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Tweeds and Jeans.

READY MADE CLOTHING. A very large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, newest styles made expressly to order.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Hardware, Drugs & Medicines, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps. CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell on the most reasonable Terms.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST Received 500 pieces of New Music, which we will sell at New York prices.

Nov. 10 45 DAVEGA & BENNETT, 1f

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE subscriber offers for sale at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of EAST INDIA, MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPEAN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, French, English & American Chemicals, of all kinds.

Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Hair Oils, Hair Preparations for beautifying and promoting its growth, Surgical Instruments, Train Oil, Sperm Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Varnishes.

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Syringes of all kinds, &c. Physicians will be supplied with rare Surgical Instruments and Medical Works for Cost.

Together with every article in the Drug and Fancy line.

All of which are warranted of the most pure and genuine kinds. If the public will but take into consideration that we devote our undivided attention to the Drug business, and that we are prepared to test the strength and purity of Medicines, they may expect to purchase articles not only cheap, but of superior quality. Many medicinal compounds, which are liable to injury or deterioration from age, will be prepared at short intervals, in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

Mr. H. J. McDONALD, a practical Apothecary, will be found constantly at the Store.

Agents for the sale of the most popular Patent Medicines, advertised in the different newspapers of this State and United States.

A. P. WYLLIE, 24 1f

NEW Fall and Winter Goods.

HENRY & GILL, ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising every article usually kept by them. Purchasers will find in their establishment, Goods peculiarly adapted to the use of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 6 40 1f

ATTENTION.

DOUGAL & YOUNG, COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAVE NOW IN STORE A VERY LARGE STOCK of

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, AND LEATHER OF ALL KINDS, which we will sell at Wholesale and Retail!

For less than the same Goods can be bought in the State. The reason we can do so is that we sell all

OUR GOODS FOR CASH! And can sell Goods At Small Profits.

All persons that are coming to this place should not fail to call, before purchasing elsewhere, at NO. 151 MAIN STREET, Sign of the Big Boot.

Oct. 6 40 6w

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

THESE cases are of metal, heavily bronzed so as to be indestructible, are air tight, and so cast as to be beautiful in form and preserve the body enclosed in them for any length of time without decomposition. For persons who desire to present to their loved ones a beautiful and safe resting place, and who desire to remove them to a distance for burial or to preserve them for any length of time before burial, they are invaluable. Their cost is little more than that of a wooden coffin, and the weight about the same.

An assortment of these cases may be found at J. I. Parish's Ware Room, Chester, S. C. Persons are solicited to call and examine them. Orders supplied at the shortest notice.

June 16 24 1f

Quinine for the Million!

300 OUNCES American, English, & French Quinine, warranted free from the usual adulterations of Cinchona. Salicine, &c., just received, and for sale at the lowest possible rates, with the best mode good, provided it has sustained no injury at the hands of the buyer.

Having secured the services of a skillful and experienced workman, he feels himself fully able to execute any order in the REPAIRING LINE, with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Aug. 25 34 1f

To Physicians.

TINCTURES, SYRUPS, &c., constantly on hand. CHESTER DRUG STORE

1000 lbs. of Blue Stone. No. 1, just received. Wholesale and Retail. CHESTER DRUG STORE

Chap.

Business Cards. Sales of Valuable Property.

Agnew, Fisher & Hoxie, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ACCOMMODATION WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C. Nov. 3 44

* Yorkville papers please copy 4 months.

WARDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE, Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C.

GILES J. PATTERSON, Z. P. HENDON, 39 1y

HERNDON & PATTERSON, Attorneys at Law, CHESTER C. H., S. C.

Will attend to all cases entrusted to their care, in the Districts composing the Northern Circuit. Office in the Court House in the office of the Ordinary.

Jan. 19 4 1f

DAVEGA & BENNETT, DEALERS IN HARDWARE, GROCERIES, MEDICINES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, BONNETS, CROCKERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Jan. 26 4 1f

DENTAL OPERATIONS. Dr. J. T. WALKER, WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts that he has removed to the Hotel, on every Monday, and all public days; where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He declines to practice in the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

N. B.—He would earnestly ask of all persons indebted to him that they would oblige him, by a settlement of their dues, as his necessities absolutely require him to make collections.

July 16 29-1f

DR. J. S. PRIDE, HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to his citizens and the vicinity. OFFICE

